

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908.

No. 47

California State Federation of Labor Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor opened in Farragut Hall, Vallejo, at 10:30 a. m. on the 6th inst., President George A. Tracy in the chair.

John Davidson, ex-President of the Federation and now President of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, welcomed the delegates to Vallejo on behalf of organized labor. He was followed by Mayor J. J. Madigan, who, in a felicitous speech, offered the delegates the freedom of the city. The convention showed its appreciation of Mayor Madigan's address by making him an honorary delegate.

Leo Michelson of Typographical Union No. 21, was elected Assistant Secretary, a position he has filled very acceptably at several former conventions.

The following communication was read to the convention after the opening formalities had been concluded:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4, 1908.

*"To the Officers and Delegates of the California State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled, Vallejo, Cal. GREETINGS—*The Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, desires to return sincere thanks for the splendid support given them by the affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor, in their present struggle with the street railway companies of San Francisco, for better conditions.

"On May 5th, last, after exhausting every effort to obtain better conditions for the railroad men by conference and conciliatory measures, a strike was declared; and, through the assistance of organized labor has been maintained to the present time, and will continue until an honorable settlement is obtained.

"We also wish to thank the Federation's representative before the last session of the Legislature, Mr. L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo, through whose efforts we succeeded in getting passed by both houses, the eight hour bill for street railway employes which was indorsed by the last convention at Stockton. Said bill was vetoed by Governor Gillett.

"Again thanking you and wishing you success in your present deliberations, we beg to remain, fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD CARMEN'S UNION, DIVISION 205.

R. CORNELIUS, President-Business Agent.
WM. H. EWING, Secretary-Treasurer."

The chair appointed the following delegates to serve as the Committee on Credentials: Paul Scharenberg, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco; Wm. Rambo, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland; Geo. W. Bell, Gas Workers, San Francisco; Thomas Wright, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; C. A. Fitzgerald, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo.

Adjournment was then taken until Tuesday morning.

Second Day.

The first business taken up at the opening of the second day's session was the report of the Committee on Credentials. The report of the committee was approved, including a recommendation of the Executive Council that the per capita tax of Street Carmen, Division No. 205, of San Francisco, be remitted from April 1 to December 31, 1907. The convention concurred in the recommendation.

President Tracy announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—T. E. Zant, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco; John W. Hogan, Photo-Engravers, No. 8, San Francisco; R. E. Moriarty, Pile Drivers, San Francisco; J. W.

Sherwood, Carpenters, No. 35, San Rafael; E. P. McLaughlin, Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett.

Committee on Reports of Officers—C. W. Petry, Labor Council, Oakland; Aug. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco; Rav W. Baker, Labor Council, Fresno; T. O. Owens, Street Railway Employes, No. 276, Stockton; Miss Fannie Koehl, Garment Workers, No. 101, San Francisco.

Committee on Resolutions—Geo. E. Mitchell, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; T. K. Thompson, Carpenters, No. 1082, San Francisco; B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers, No. 28, San Francisco; Chas. W. Nesbit, Typographical, No. 36, Oakland; W. I. Murphy, Carpenters, No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

Law and Legislative Committee—L. B. Leavitt, Federal, No. 11,345, Vallejo; E. E. Phillips, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco; Geo. A. Bates, Theatrical Employes, No. 33, Los Angeles; Henry Sager, Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, San Francisco; M. F. Shelley, Street Carmen, No. 256, Sacramento.

Committee on Constitution and Laws—Richard Cornelius, Street Carmen, Div. No. 205, San Francisco; H. Menke, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco; W. E. Castro, Team Drivers, No. 70, Oakland; Frank M. Loomis, Flour and Cereal Employes, No. 24, Marysville; D. J. Murray, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco.

Committee on Grievances—Jas. A. Gray, Carpenters, No. 426, Los Angeles; A. L. Wolf, Icemen, No. 9,990, Sacramento; L. F. Compton, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; Chas. Davis, Woodsmen, No. 1, Eureka; F. W. Brandis, Labor Council, San Jose.

Committee on Labels and Boycott—E. L. Reguin, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco; E. Horan, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco; E. Hoffman, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco; G. R. Permian, Cigarmakers, No. 253, Oakland; N. P. Nielsen, Lumber Handlers, No. 225, Oakland.

A telegram of greeting was ordered sent to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and another was forwarded to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, congratulating them on the favorable outcome of their trials.

The following resolutions, favorably reported by the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, were adopted by the convention:

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Owing to the lack of proper support by union men and women in general the union Broom and Whisk Makers' label is not recognized, and

"WHEREAS, The Broom and Whisk Makers' label of the International Union represents Broom and Whisk is made under fair union conditions by union men, and

"WHEREAS, The Broom and Whisk Makers' union label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the union label on all brooms and whisks they purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner, and we request that a copy of this be sent to each and every affiliated union of the California State Federation of Labor."

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The economic struggle in the industrial field is yearly becoming more acute and many trades cannot get strength enough to properly protect their membership from the encroachment of organized capital and cheap Chinese labor through the neglect or carelessness of a large percentage of the members of various unions, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Local No. 58, that this convention pledge its entire support to all union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and we hereby urge upon every delegate present to use every hon-

orable means at his command to further the sale of goods bearing the union label.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and a copy furnished the various unions."

Proposition No. 7.—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 58, of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The various penal institutions of this country, and also Chinese manufacturers, make a practice of selling their goods to various jobbers and thereby enabling the jobbers to undersell the manufacturer employing free white labor, which deprives the free laborer of his full rights in securing employment;

"Resolved, By the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Local No. 58, that this convention use every means at its command to abolish the unfair competition of convict and Chinese labor, and be it further,

"Resolved, That we call upon every delegate present to assist us through their various unions, in driving out this unfair competition of convict and Chinese labor, by demanding that all brooms purchased by them shall bear the blue label of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, which is a guarantee that the broom was not made by a convict or Chinese.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and a copy furnished the various unions."

Proposition No. 8.—Presented by Edward Horan, Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 293; T. E. Hanahan, Beer Drivers' Union, No. 227; O. Dammer and E. Gerber, Brewers' No. 7, of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America have for many years maintained and furnished to all fair breweries and beer-bottling establishments, the well known red label of the union, and

"WHEREAS, Said label displayed on the kegs and other packages containing beer and also used as a sign on bottle beer wagons is the only insignia by which union made beer can be distinguished from non union or unfair beer, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we hereby indorse the label and wagon sign of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and that we request all members of organized labor to withhold their patronage from any breweries or beer-bottling establishments which fail to use the aforesaid label on their products."

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the following, and the convention concurred:

Proposition No. 1.—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, of Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345, of Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, The Hon. Frank R. Devlin, Assemblyman from Solano County, and the Hon. J. M. Eshleman, Assemblyman from Alameda County, who were representatives at the thirty-seventh session of the California State Legislature, did by their manly and untiring efforts legislate for all the people of our State without fear or favor; and

"WHEREAS, We regard it to be the sacred duty of every American citizen to faithfully discharge his political obligations to State and country; and

"WHEREAS, The above named Assemblymen at all times stood as the champions of right and justice, and were always found on record as voting against the interests of the Southern Pacific Company and other rich corporations, who were seeking to destroy the sacred right of the people of this State; and

"WHEREAS, These gentlemen were ready at all times to give their advice and assistance, both legally and otherwise, to your Legislative Agent and representatives of organized labor without thought of remuneration; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we extend to the Hon. F. R. Devlin and the Hon. J. M. Eshleman the thanks of this convention; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the above named Assemblymen, and a copy furnished the public press."

Proposition No. 3.—Presented by A. F. Rose and

(Continued on Page Eight)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 3, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, George Comstock, H. Huntsman. Waiters No. 30, Herman Elbing, Theo. Johnson, O. W. Maguire, B. LaRue, D. Foster, R. L. Grimmer, W. D. Scott, W. H. Maguire, M. P. Scott, A. C. Rose. Bartenders, Jos. Verra, P. L. Hoff, John Ringen, Jas. E. Walker, P. M. Wilhelm. Cooks No. 44, A. M. Kelly, A. Balslow, O. N. T. Ledwith, Chas. Fleishman, Morris Grossman, Geo. Brooks, Carl Yager. Street Railroad Employees, R. Cornelius, C. F. Cordes, F. E. Davidson, J. Deveney, J. S. Slattery, J. McDonald, J. H. Bowling, B. J. Getchel, W. Irvine, W. H. Ewing. Leather Workers No. 57, P. Lamb. Beer Bottlers, E. Horan, G. A. Wahl, Jos. Guinee. Delegates seated.

APPLICATIONS—The application for affiliation of Local No. 986 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers was referred to the Organizing Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, informing Council of meeting to be held Sunday, January 5, 1908; also calling the delegates' attention to blanks and requested that they be filled out and sent to Congressmen. From the Montana Federation of Labor, expressing thanks for donation. From the San Francisco School Teachers' Federation, relative to preserving school lots for schools only. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Boston Central Labor Union, an appeal for financial assistance and asking for the establishment of a fund for the relief of the families of Edward Cohen and Dennis Driscoll, who were shot by a maniac in the office of the Governor of Massachusetts. Communication from the Asiatic Exclusion League requesting that the Council send representatives to the coming convention of Asiatic Leagues, to be held in Seattle, on February 3, 1908. Moved that we comply with the request; carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the wage scale and agreement of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters be indorsed; concurred in. 2—That the Council donate the sum of \$10 to the Royersford and Spring City Trades Council; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably upon the application for affiliation of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, and recommend that the credentials of the delegates be received and delegates seated; report of committee concurred in.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Secretary of the Council was instructed to send bills to all organizations for per capita expense of Label Calendar.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The joint committee of the Executive and Organizing Committees submitted the report of the Boilermakers dispute, embodying the following opinions and recommendations: "After a thorough discussion your committee came to the conclusion that Lodge No. 205, whose delegates are now seated in the Council, had committed an error of judgment in affiliating with the dual organization known as the United Brotherhood of Boilermakers. Your committee is also of the opinion that the local is entitled to protection and to the good offices of the Council in its determination to live up to the Iron Trades Council agreement, which it has signed through its officers, and that every effort should be made to protect them in that determination. Your committee recommends to the Council: 1st—That the Council accept the credentials of the delegates from Lodge No. 25 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and that their delegates be seated. 2d—That the Lodge recognized as No. 205 by this Council, and which has delegates seated in the Council, be instructed to renounce its allegiance with the United Brotherhood of Boilermakers and that it be further advised to proceed to adjust its differences with the

International recognized by the A. F. of L., and that the Council appoint one of its officers to act as mediator in the dispute." Moved that we concur in the recommendations of the committee. Amendment offered that recommendations be held in abeyance and Secretary be authorized to request the Executive Council of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers to instruct Lodge No. 25 to reaffiliate with the Iron Trades Council and live up to the agreement signed by the Council as they first agreed to do. Amendment to the amendment, that the report be re-referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to secure from the parties in interest a satisfactory written statement concerning their future attitude on this question. The previous question was called for and carried. The amendment to the amendment was adopted. On motion, Brothers Weyand and O'Farrell were granted the privilege of the floor and advocated the acceptance of the report of the committee. The Joint Committee will meet Monday evening, the 13th inst., and will take up the Laundry Workers' dispute.

NEW BUSINESS—Secretary reported on lockout of Boxmakers' Union because of a threatened reduction in wages. Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to take up the matter with the Boxmakers at the next meeting of the Board; carried.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Reported that the Gardeners' Union was five months in arrears. Paste Makers, five months, and Street Construction Workers, five months.

RECEIPTS—Web Pressmen, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$20; Butchers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Press Feeders, \$18; Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, application fee, \$5; Bottle Caners, \$2; Waiters, \$20; Machine Hands, \$4; Stabblers, \$8; Sailmakers, \$2; Cemetery Employees, \$4. Total, \$119.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Examiner*, 75 cents; *Bulletin*, 25 cents; Brown & Power, stationery, \$7; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; Roy A. Lee & Co., Labor Day prizes, \$15; stenographer, one week's salary and salary for vacation, \$60; Geo. A. Tracy, Delegate to State Federation of Labor, \$38.50; J. J. Kenny, Delegate to State Federation of Labor, \$38.50; Royersford and Spring City Trades Council, donation, \$10. Total, \$286.25.

Adjourned at 11:55 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Embroideries
Undermuslins

...and...

White Waists

Are the special attractions
at Hale's this week. The
saving in every instance is
important.



979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth.



Clothiers
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE

AMERICAN STORE

748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.

SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

The Cream of All Beers
YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

PRINTERS' OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Those newspapers which have commented on the old age pension innovation, recently adopted by the referendum, admit, says the *Typographical Journal*, that wage-workers in general will be greatly interested in the movement instituted by the International Typographical Union. The *Chicago Record-Herald* sees no reason why old age pensions should not become a popular and permanent feature of the "beneficial" side of the strong and well-managed labor unions, federal and other. In all probability the action of the Typographical Union will be sympathetically studied and emulated by other organizations. It is likely, too, that such co-operation by the associated workmen will give a new impetus to the tendency among large employers of labor to establish satisfactory pension systems. The *Detroit Free Press*, which heretofore has had few kind words for trade unions in general, comments as follows on the craft's decision to inaugurate an old age pension fund:

"The pension plan is the most advanced step yet taken by the unions, and is a further evidence of the growth of a brotherly feeling among the wage-earners. * * * To the student of politics the departure has much significance. The typographical union has set a precedent of importance. Other strong unions of large resources will also establish old age pensions, not this year perhaps, or next year, but at some not very distant date in the future. Then, after the passage of some further years, the subject will get into politics. There will be agitation based on the assumption that the burden of providing pensions enabling aged citizens to live in comfort and respectability should be provided by the State, perhaps by the general government. A fact somewhat ominous to those who believe that it is no part of the State's business to make such provision is that, in every place in the civilized world where the question of old age pensions has become an issue in politics, the affirmative has ultimately won the victory.

"The political possibilities of the departure, however, are still remote in point of time. Just now we are more concerned with the departure as evidence of a sensible disposition on the part of labor organizations to utilize their resources in providing for the well-being of their members rather than in costly struggles with employers. In intelligence the typographical union undoubtedly stands at the head of labor organizations. It has demonstrated that its members can co-operate most effectively for common ends, and that they are able to undertake and carry on a prolonged contest for those ends without violence in action and only occasional intemperance in speech. Its example is potent in the organized labor field.

"It may be true that we are yet far from the desired consummation. There are many difficulties to be met and overcome before capital and labor will be in perfect harmony, but it is noticeable that the bitterness of ten or fifteen years ago is disappearing, and that in gatherings of both wage-earners and wage-payers recognition is freely expressed for the better qualities of the men whom each side once looked upon as natural enemies."

The Minister for Mines in New Zealand, in his lately published annual statement, refers to the fact that the two State-owned collieries of that dominion, during the financial year ended March 31, 1907, returned a total profit amounting to £8,461. The operations of the mines, it is also stated, have been extended, and in connection with one of them—the Seddonville Colliery—a briquette manufactory has been established at Westport.

Mexico, for the first time in its history, is to have a great central labor body similar to the American Federation of Labor if present plans go through. It was announced that the matter would be decided at a meeting of delegates from all parts of the republic next January.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND VALUE OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(A CORPORATION)

AND WHERE SAID ASSETS ARE SITUATED
DATED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States, of the District of Columbia of the State of California and Municipalities thereof, the actual value of which is	\$ 9,976,346.75
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin.....\$2,288,049.62 And Checks	15,709.70
3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is	2,303,759.32
They are:	7,005,925.59
"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds".....	475,000.00
"San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds".....	270,000.00
"Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds".....	245,000.00
"Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California 6 per cent Bonds".....	225,000.00
"Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds"	83,000.00
"Northern Railway Company of California, 5 per cent Bonds".....	29,000.00
"Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds".....	400,000.00
"Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds".....	334,000.00
"Market Street Cable Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds"	1,145,000.00
"Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds".....	753,000.00
"Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds"	185,000.00
"The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds"	167,000.00
"Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds"	150,000.00
"Presidio & Ferries Railroad Company 6 per cent Bonds"	14,000.00
"Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds"	6,000.00
"The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds".....	1,500,000.00
"San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds"	495,000.00
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	36,157,227.63
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate with this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	657,755.00
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-public Corporations and other securities.	
6—Interest on Miscellaneous Bonds accrued to January 1, 1908..	219,171.18
7—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$139,990.17) and in the counties of Santa Clara (\$29,453.23), Alameda (\$33,993.91), and San Mateo (\$3,075.72), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	206,513.03
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	690,533.88
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation and part of it is productive.	
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$57,217,232.38
All the foregoing Assets are situated within the State of California.	

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is.....	\$53,265,502.17
(The condition of said Deposits is that they are payable only out of said Assets and are fully secured thereby.)	
2—Taxes—State, County and City Taxes assessed but not yet payable	197,040.82
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value.....	3,754,689.39
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$57,217,232.38
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, By JAMES R. KELLY, President.	
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President, and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of the HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.
JAMES R. KELLY, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1908.

CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public.
In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1908, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

THE Mission Savings Bank

2631 Mission St., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1907.

ASSETS.

First Mortgage Loans.....	\$339,538.64
Bonds	177,352.04
Furniture & Fixtures	5,101.07
Other Resources	2,840.39
Due from Banks	\$50,928.99
Cash on Hand	19,737.84
Total	\$595,498.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid In	\$100,000.00
Profit & Loss	2,455.70
Deposits	493,043.27

Total

Deposits June 30, 1907.....	\$460,314.72
Deposits Dec. 31, 1907.....	493,043.27

DIRECTORS.

George L. Center	George A. Pope
William H. Crim	James Rolph, Jr.
E. W. Hopkins	Stuart F. Smith
Matthew I. Sullivan	

OFFICERS.

James Rolph, Jr.	Matthew I. Sullivan,
President	Vice-President
E. W. Hopkins,	DeWitt C. Treat,
Vice-President.	Cashier.

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Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St
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715 MARKET ST., near Third
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22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

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MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

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DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Membership Committee is considering four applications for full membership this month. W. C. Riegelhuth of the *Call* desires to have his name transferred from the apprentice to the active list. F. L. Seward of the James H. Barry office, after serving the full apprentice term, has applied for card. The other two applicants are Arthur S. Howe and Washington Davis. Any member interested in these applications can communicate with the Committee through the Secretary-Treasurer's office.

Otto E. Walter, for years foreman of the H. S. Crocker Company's book room, is not in the best of health. He has left his position, and J. W. Nevatt has been assigned to the foreman's desk.

J. W. Giles of the job branch has just recovered from an automobile accident that took place last August while the machine was climbing the hills on Haight street. Mr. Giles sustained a slight fracture of the skull, and his other injuries kept him confined to the house for four months.

No additional candidates for the Boston Convention of the I. T. U. have announced themselves during the week. Those members whose names have appeared in this column have started a bean diet, in order to be prepared for life in the "Hub."

The firm of Upton & Williams has gone out of business. Thomas B. Upton is now associated with the Brown & Power Company.

A change in the label list shows that the name of the Hayden Printing Company is missing, but the same house is represented by Carlisle & Company.

The trend of our printing plants is towards the down-town section. Now that the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate and Gabriel-Myerfeld Company have located on Battery near Clay, we can name fifteen label offices in that vicinity. Quite a number of houses are on the south side of Market. The Murdock Press and the Primo Press have lately moved out of the "suburbs," and the American Type Founders' Company is occupying a large building on Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth. There are twenty-four offices within a comparatively small radius on the south of Market down-town, and besides these are the daily papers (excepting, of course, the *Post*.)

Candidates for International honors are beginning to send their literature to headquarters. Among the number is a lady who has announced a desire to serve the craft as Trustee of the Union Printers' Home. The documents will be presented to the Union at the February meeting. The election takes place on the third Wednesday in May. The indorsement of thirty unions is required before a candidate's name for President or Secretary-Treasurer can appear on the International ballot. All other candidates, except those for offices allotted to the allied crafts (who require five indorsers) must have ten indorsers.

A. F. Smith sends New Year's greetings from Sacramento to his many friends in local printing circles. He spent the holidays with his family in the city.

The union meeting takes place on the last Sunday in the month, January 26th, in the large hall in the Labor Temple at Fourteenth and Mission streets.

The postal authorities occasionally send cards asking that the trade papers of members be discontinued, because of change of residence. When you move, send a postal to the Secretary-Treasurer at 312 Fourteenth street, and the alteration on the mailing lists will be promptly made and your papers will not be interrupted in their weekly or monthly journey, as the case may be.

Requests have reached this office asking for a paragraph defining clearly the law on the union man's method of applying for employment. The General Laws of the International (Section 86) explicitly cover the point, and if a member does not comply accordingly, he is derelict in living up to his obligation and renders himself liable to punishment. Ap-



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

BACK ON MARKET STREET

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave. 1432 Fillmore St.
958 Broadway, OAKLAND

Have a Home!

Make it cozy—not expensive!
Prettiness and comfort do not
mean expensiveness.

An inexpensive home does not
mean a trashily furnished home.

Have you seen our cottage?
It illustrates our meaning.

\$300 is the cost of the furnishings.
Not an unusual price—it's
the furnishings that are unusually
good.

On top of that a year's credit.

STERLING

FURNITURE
COMPANY

1049 Market St.
Opposite McAllister

pendent is the section referred to: "In offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union the foreman is the only person to whom to apply for work, and any person securing work, or attempting to secure work, in any department under the jurisdiction of the foreman, in any other manner than by application to said foreman of the office, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming a union man, and, upon conviction before a trial board, shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine."

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at headquarters, 10 Turk street, on the 4th inst., and was called to order at 8:10 p. m. In the absence of President O. A. Tveitmoe, who was out of the city, Vice-President E. B. Carr presided.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Carpenters and Joiners No. 1640 certifying to the names of G. F. Moyer, H. E. Lee, H. C. Ellis and Harry Wolf. From Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510 for I. Giger and F. L. Breeze. Received and recommended to the convention for approval. From the office of Mayor Taylor, submitting a letter from Mr. Elmer T. Clark of the Hendrix College, Arkansas; from Mr. E. B. Bail, editor of *The Volante*, University of South Dakota; from Mr. Dale A. Carnegie of Warrensburg, Mo., and a large number of other institutions requesting information in reference to Asiatic Exclusion and the Japanese situation. Received and all requests complied with. From Hon. E. A. Hayes, submitting a joint resolution introduced by him on the 21st ult., in reference to the invitation extended to the United States by the Emperor of Japan to take part in an exposition to be held in the city of Tokio in the year 1912. Received and filed.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: T. McCarthy, salary, \$15.00; Jas. D. Grahame, salary, \$15.00; A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35.00; postage, \$12.50; rent, \$40.00; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$6.00.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having attended to all routine business and promptly answering all requests for information, as well as the sending out of many thousands of individual petitions to affiliated members and organizations, together with 30,000 of the same to the Asiatic Exclusion Committee of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. The report was, on motion, received.

NEW BUSINESS—Under the head of New Business it was unanimously agreed that the Board recommend to the convention at its next session the sending of two fraternal delegates to each of the conventions of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council, and also a representative to the inter-state convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League in the city of Seattle.

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of January are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, No. 10 Turk street.

HACKMEN.

Hackmen's Union, Local No. 224 has elected the following officers: Eugene McCarthy, President; J. W. Kelly, Vice-President; John Littlefield, Financial Secretary; Jno. Dowling, Recording Secretary; Jno. O'Kane, Treasurer; Jas. Bowlan, Trustee (three-year term); Jas. Bowlan, E. McCarthy, Jos. Kerr, Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council; Jas. Bowlan, Jos. Kerr, Ed. Doherty, Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League.

The municipalization of the Adelaide, Australia, tram service has resulted in shortening the hours of labor, and an increase in the wages of employees, besides showing a profit of £2,424, after paying interest on the capital invested.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 31, 1907

706 MARKET STREET, OPP. THIRD

Guarantee Capital, \$1,000,000

Paid-up Capital, \$300,000

Surplus, \$320,000

ASSETS

Loans secured by First Mortgages of Real Estate	\$4,062,938.59
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks of Corporations	184,200.00
Bank Premises	988,208.85
Real Estate, taken for debt	30,350.00
Furniture and Fixtures	985.66
Taxes (in advance)	817.81
Miscellaneous Bonds ..	2,581,850.81
United States Bonds...	669,938.57
Cash, in gold, silver and Currency—	
In Banks ..	\$754,400.68
In Vault ..	284,324.82
	1,038,725.50

Total Assets

OFFICERS

JAMES D. PHELAN.....	President
JOHN A. HOOPER.....	Vice-President
J. K. MOFFITT.....	Vice-President
GEO. A. STORY.....	Cashier
C. B. HOBSON.....	Asst. Cashier
A. E. CURTIS.....	Second Asst. Cashier
FRANK J. SULLIVAN.....	Attorney

The rate of interest for six months ending December 31st, 1907, on deposits, was three and three quarters (3¾) per cent per annum, compounding semi-annually.

LIABILITIES

To Depositors	\$8,788,683.72
To Stockholders—	
Capital paid up	\$300,000
Surplus	320,000
	620,000.00

The condition of said Liability to Stockholders is, that no part of the amount can be paid to them, or in any way withdrawn, except in payment of losses during the existence of the Corporation nor until depositors shall have been paid in full the amount of their deposits and declared dividends.

Contingent Fund

Exclusive of accrued but uncollected interest on investments (including \$34,500 reserved for taxes).

Total Liabilities

DIRECTORS

JAMES D. PHELAN,	J. K. MOFFITT
JOHN A. HOOPER,	R. D. McELROY
J. C. McKINSTRY,	ROLLA V. WATT
FRANK J. SULLIVAN,	CHARLES HOLBROOK
RUDOLPH SPRECKELS	

Condensed Statement of the Condition of Assets and Liabilities

...OF THE...

FRENCH SAVINGS BANK

108 SUTTER STREET

DECEMBER 31, 1907

ASSETS

1st—Promissory Notes Secured by first mortgages on Real Estate in California.....	\$2,368,432.26
2d—Promissory Notes Secured by Bonds and Shares of quasi-public corporations	386,575.00
3d—Bonds of the United States States and of Railroad and quasi-public Corporations	699,847.59
4th—Bank Building, Furniture and Fixtures	333,526.32
5th—Safe Deposit Vault Department	40,000.00
6th—Cash on hand and in banks ..	442,439.90

Total.....

LIABILITIES

To DEPOSITORS, this Corporation owes deposits amounting to	\$3,576,507.08
To STOCKHOLDERS, the amount of Capital paid up.....	600,000.00
RESERVE FUND	79,313.99
DIVIDENDS to Stockholders...	15,000.00
Total.....	\$4,270,821.07

The rate of interest for six months, ending December 31st, 1907, was three and eight-tenths (3.80) per cent per annum.

January 1st, 1908.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 384 Mission street.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA UNION LABEL

This label cannot be stamped on any article of jewelry or silverware unless the goods are as represented. We positively will not allow the label to be used to misrepresent the quality of the goods. The following named firm is entitled to use the union label of International Jewelry Workers' Union of America. ROY A. LEE & CO., 201 Fillmore St.

Buy Union Stamped Goods and Protect Yourself

ORGANIZED LABOR'S PROBLEMS.

BY REV. CHAS. STELZEL.

Trade unionism is passing through a critical period in its history. It will always be on the verge of a crisis, because it has to do with life, for life must mean growth, and growth means pain.

But there are certain conditions in the industrial world which call for most careful thought on the part of trades union leaders. No little two by four propaganda method will meet the situation.

First, there is the enemy from without. Never before has there been made such a systematic effort to destroy organized labor. Employers' associations and citizens' alliances have largely passed their period of hysteria. They are now getting down to the job in a scientific, business-like way. They are attacking labor through the courts. They are employing expert lawyers, many of whom are absolutely unscrupulous, and who devote their entire time to the task of mapping out campaigns against trades unions, and supposedly in the interest of their employers. They have an almost unlimited amount of money at their disposal. A half million dollars a year by the National Association, besides the millions raised by local bodies, is to be used against the "bad" type of trades unionism, which means, in most cases, the trades union which dares to go on strike.

These efforts will fail to destroy organized labor. They will purge it so that it will become stronger and better, just as the church was purged through the fierce opposition of its oppressors. But there are certain things within trades unionism which demand the attention of its truest friends.

First, there is its very strength. The growth of trades unionism in recent years has been one of the most significant things of modern times. The growth has brought with it a great mass of enthusiastic fighters, but who, at the same time, are uninformed as to the fundamental principles of their case. These will endanger the movement if no effort is made to give their work intelligent direction. There must be better "team work." Their attack must not be that of the mob but that of the trained soldier. Clearly, then, the leaders must see to it that the recruits shall have a course of training which will enable them to "give a reason for the hope that is within them."

Second, on account of the development of organized labor, there has come to be specialization of industries even within its ranks, which has very naturally resulted in jurisdictional strife. Even mob enthusiasm is better than this, for the mob will receive sympathy from the neutral onlooker, but jurisdictional strife not only causes bitterness and hatred within, but disgust and ridicule without.

Third, organized labor must deal not only with the ignorance of its own members, but it must educate the general public. It is lamentable that even otherwise intelligent business and professional men are in absolute ignorance of the principles of organized labor. If the public does not know about trades unionism, it must be admitted that it is the fault of organized labor. It is not the business of the outsider to inform himself concerning trades unionism. It is the trades union's job to compel attention and to correctly inform the outsider.

These are some of the problems which confront organized labor to-day. They will be adjusted in due time, there can be no doubt. But immediate attention to them will save many a year of struggle and a great deal of suffering and heartache.

Russia anxious to develop the colonization of Manchuria and Transbaikalia, has sent emissaries to Bukovina to divert part of the American-bound emigration to Russian Asia. The inducements offered include grants of land, lumber and other building materials, 300 roubles (\$150), farm implements and free transportation.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

BANK OF ITALY

At the Close of Business, December 31, 1907

ASSETS.

Bank building, lot and vaults	\$ 292,740.95
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
First mortgage loans on improved real estate	1,157,065.89
First mortgage loans on unimproved real estate	134,770.00
Time collateral and personal loans	11,320.97
Interest accrued	7,736.06
Other assets	\$ 4,092.85
Demand loans (collateral and personal)	375,065.35
Cash on hand and in banks	236,555.28
	611,620.63

\$2,221,347.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	46,945.14
Dividends unpaid	12,720.00
Other liabilities	1,357.74
Deposits	1,660,324.47

\$2,221,347.35

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH.

As shown by a comparative statement of our assets.

December 31, 1904	\$ 285,436.97
December 31, 1905	1,021,290.80
December 31, 1906	1,899,947.28
December 31, 1907	2,221,347.35

OFFICERS.

L. Scatena, President.
G. J. Giannini, Vice-President.
A. P. Giannini, Vice-President.

Geo. G. Cagliari, Cashier.
C. E. Musto, Vice-President.
A. Pedrini, Ass't Cashier.

Pending the completion of our banking quarters and safe deposit vaults in our new building, at the southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay Streets, we are located at 632 Montgomery Street.

MISSION BRANCH: 3343 MISSION STREET, Near 29th

Lundstrom Hats

Four Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER
BEERA San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

PRINTING
ANYTHING FROM A CARD TO A BOOK

BADGES
BANNERS
LAPEL
BUTTONS

WE PRINT THE
LABOR
CLARION

PHONE
KEARNY 1964

WALTER N.
BRUNT Co.
391 JESSIE ST. AT FIFTH, S. F.
OPP. U. S. MINT

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on January 7, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mrs. D. O'Connor and Mr. M. Alonso were admitted to membership by initiation and Messrs. I. Herman, of Local No. 9, Boston, F. W. Tait, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and H. Harmon, of Local No. 306, Waco, Texas, were admitted on transfer. The membership on transfer of Mr. T. Hodge of Local No. 12, Sacramento, was annulled for failure to comply with Federation requirements.

Messrs. J. Cruft, W. Leinert, Mrs. A. McIntyre and W. A. Sabin have been erased from the roll of membership. The resignation from membership of Mr. W. P. Gray has been accepted. Mr. F. Jones, on transfer from Local No. 308, Santa Barbara, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The following named members have been suspended from membership in good standing: H. M. Abadie, C. Adams, John Allen, H. G. Baines, G. Bralye, E. Burke, A. T. Burton, W. G. Callinan, F. Carter, M. Ciociola, J. N. Clark, C. M. Crogan, C. H. Dodge, Mrs. F. L. Doeing, J. B. Durkee, C. H. Elrod, L. Filier, E. G. Fischer, J. G. Goicovich, F. S. Guttererson, J. H. Hall, J. A. Haug, G. J. Hayes, D. E. Hughes, F. P. Indig, W. T. Kahler, J. R. Kardoza, W. G. Klussman, H. Koenig, A. W. Lamb, E. Landers, G. Lavezzi, S. Leyva, W. H. Lipscombe, J. H. Loeber, A. C. Love, J. Loza, O. Mansfield, L. Maynard, W. J. McCoy, C. L. Morgan, A. I. Newberg, B. Olchvary, F. D. Oneto, J. B. Pannella, V. Paris, O. Paul, F. A. Peebles, W. H. Reisinger, M. Rey, W. B. Rickey, Miss R. Ritzau, M. Rogers, C. A. Rossignol, E. E. Schmitz, E. F. Schneider, A. Schorch, H. A. Schutte, J. E. Shafer, Mrs. M. Simpson, B. R. Smith, A. Solomon, H. Stahmer, E. Steffens, P. Thereux, A. Thorant, W. H. Thorley, V. Ursomondo, A. Von Bendeleben, J. B. Warburton, Mrs. G. Wendel, H. Wismer, J. Von Wyl and R. Young.

The Directory and Date Book of the union for 1908 is now ready for delivery to members upon application at the Secretaries' office. Arrangements have been made with the solicitor representing the firm that secured the contract to furnish the books, also direct with the firm itself, for the delivery of the order by December 16, 1907; later, the assurance was given that books would be delivered before December 25, and still later it was said positively that books would be delivered before January 1, 1908. These various assurances and promises were not maintained, and a delay was occasioned to members of about two weeks in obtaining their respective diaries. It is to be regretted that on the first time in many years the printing of these very useful and necessary diaries has been effected through a member, under exactly similar conditions as those prevailing in the past, that greater efforts were not made to comply with well-known requirements. Each year, commencing with 1903, the annual directory and date book has been furnished to members usually about two weeks before New Year's day and the failure to adhere to the custom so established can in no wise be attributed to delinquency on the part of the Secretary.

For the information of members, a list of classified rinks and halls in the jurisdiction, with respective classification, is herewith given:

In San Francisco:—Class A.—Auditorium Rink, Coliseum Rink and Pavilion Rink. Class B.—Dreamland Rink. Class C.—Garden Rink. Class D.—Cogswell School, Dolores Hall, Findlay's Hall, Golden Gate Hall, Jefferson Square (double) Hall, Lyric Hall, Mission Rink, Palace Hotel, Paris Tea Garden, Puckett's Hall, Ocean Beach Pavilion, San Francisco Turn Verein Hall, South San Francisco Opera House, Walton's Pavilion and Y. M. H. As-

sociation Hall. Class E. embraces all other halls not included in any of the above classifications.

In Alameda County:—Class A.—Idora Park Rink. Class C.—Berkeley Rink, Berkeley; Germania Hall, Oakland; Lakeside Rink, Oakland; Piedmont Rink, Oakland; West Oakland Rink, Oakland. Class D.—Central Hall, Oakland; Hovey's Hall, Oakland; Reed's Hall, Oakland. Class E. embraces all other halls not included in any of the above classifications.

Messrs. George Pinto, G. Merzbach and P. Sapiro have been appointed the committee on Classification of Halls and Rinks of this city. Members having suggestions to offer are requested to confer with any of the committee.

Mr. Harry Menke, retiring Financial Secretary, was married to Mrs. Henrietta W. Beach on January 1st by the Rev. Julius Fuendeling, at the residence of the bride, No. 352 Pierce street, this city. Mr. Menke's many friends and acquaintances join heartily in congratulating the newly-married couple and in wishing them a happy and prosperous future.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, will take place on Monday, the 13th, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, 400 35th avenue. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Geo. Barron; Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. Olwell; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. F. Wixon; Trustees, Miss W. B. Rutherford, Mrs. L. A. Bickell, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell. Installation will take place on the evening of Thursday, January 16th, at the residence of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.
All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

In the Circuit Court of Indiana last week the Typographical Union was given judgment in the sum of \$10 and costs and a decree of permanent injunction against F. H. Guthneck of the West Terre Haute Star for the illegal use of the union label of the printers. The suit was brought several months ago against Guthneck, who had been doing printing for parties in West Terre Haute and using the label of No. 76. The matter was brought to the attention of the officials of No. 76, and proceedings were instituted, which resulted in the verdict. The label of the Typographical Union is a registered trade mark, and no person is entitled to its use without first complying with the rules and regulations of the organization. Guthneck runs a non-union office, and was, therefore, not entitled to its use. The outcome of the suit is a matter of much satisfaction to the printers and all other organizations which use a label on their work, as it protects them from unscrupulous employers who do not hesitate at any means to dispose of their wares.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

91st Half-Yearly Report

of the

San Francisco Savings Union

Located at

Northwest Corner of California
and Montgomery Sts.

Pending Erection of New Building at Grant
Avenue and O'Farrell Street

DIRECTORS.

E. B. Pond President
W. C. B. de Fremery Vice-President
C. O. G. Miller Vice-President

Wakefield Baker H. C. Breedon
Jacob Barth Wm. A. Magee
F. H. Beaver John F. Merrill

Lovell White Cashier and Secretary
R. M. Welch Assistant Cashier
Capital wholly paid in \$1,000,000.00
Surplus 1,168,281.45
\$2,168,281.45

Sworn statement of the condition and value of its
Assets and Liabilities on December 31, 1907.

ASSETS.

Loans secured by first lien on real estate wholly within the State of California \$16,557,338.85
Loans secured by pledge and hypothecation of approved bonds and stocks 991,832.71
Bonds of the municipalities and school districts of the State of California the value of which is 1,088,442.00
Railroad bonds and bonds and stocks of local corporations, the value of which is 9,134,536.00
Bank premises 150,000.00
Other Real Estate in the State of California 290,446.13
Furniture and Fixtures 2,000.00
Cash in Vault and in Bank 1,731,762.75
Total \$29,946,358.44

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors \$27,711,351.39
Capital paid up 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 1,168,281.45
General Tax Account, Balance Undisbursed 66,725.60
Total \$29,946,358.44
(Signed) E. B. POND, President.
(Signed) LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.
We do solemnly swear that we have (and each of us has) a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed) E. B. POND.
(Signed) LOVELL WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1908.

(Signed) FRANK L. OWEN.
(Seal) Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY 526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital \$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907 36,907,687.50
Total Assets 39,529,434.87
Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.
OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Bells, General Attorneys.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page One)

John Silva of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union No. 91 of Vallejo:

"WHEREAS, The Flour and Cereal Workers' Union Local No. 91, located at South Vallejo, Cal., secured a charter from their International; and

"WHEREAS, The product of a milling company so situated should be given the preference by organized labor over the product of mills not organized, thereby encouraging the employers to look with favor upon the labor movement, convincing them at the same time that a trade union when properly managed is beneficial to both employer and employee; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled does recommend to its affiliated unions, all else being equal, to support mills with such locals; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Federation be and is hereby instructed to mail a copy of this resolution to all central councils and local unions within its jurisdictions."

The Law and Legislative Committee favorably reported the following:

Proposition No. 2.—Presented by John Davidson and D. H. Leavitt of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, President Roosevelt in his message to the Sixtieth Congress of the United States, recommended that postal savings banks be established for the protection of the people; and

"WHEREAS, It must be perfectly apparent, therefore, that we need a system of banks of deposit which will absolutely guarantee the depositor that he can get what is his whenever he needs it; and

"WHEREAS, No other system will fill this want but the postal savings bank; and

"WHEREAS, It gives to each and every citizen a place to put his surplus money, whether that surplus be large or small, which is just as strong as the Government itself; and

"WHEREAS, It will check the ruinous concentration of money in the great financial centers, and will inaugurate a new system of distribution which will immensely benefit the entire country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the recommendation of President Roosevelt, for the establishment of a postal savings bank, and urge upon our representative in Congress, the Hon. J. R. Knowland, that he use his most earnest efforts to further legislation to that end; and be it further

"Resolved, That we forward a copy of these resolutions to our representative in Congress."

Concurred in.

Third Day.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee on Labels and Boycotts and adopted:

Proposition No. 9.—Presented by John W. Hogan, Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, San Francisco:

"The Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, San Francisco, calls attention to the necessity of having the union label on all photo-engravings and offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor indorses the request of San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, that the label of said

union appear on all blocks, half tones and line cuts used for printing purposes."

Proposition No. 10.—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union, No. 28, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., located at Golden Gate avenue and Gough street, San Francisco, Cal., has been declared unfair to organized labor by the San Francisco Labor Council and

"WHEREAS, Said firm depends upon organized labor for patronage and has positively refused to employ union labor and advertises extensively throughout California, "Sleep on a McRoskey Interlace Mattress," therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it urge upon the delegates to this convention the necessity of calling the attention of their members, that they should not sleep on a McRoskey Interlaced Mattress, and will not until said firm employs union men and is fair to organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to write all Central Councils, and request them to place the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co. on the unfair list and to discourage union men and women from spending their money on the unfair product of the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company."

Proposition No. 11.—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union, No. 28, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' Union, Local 28, San Francisco, has been engaged in a battle to maintain the eight-hour day, and is now engaged in a severe contest with the Crescent Feather Co., because of the refusal of the company to grant the eight-hour day to the upholsterers; and

"WHEREAS, The Crescent Feather Company has been on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council for the past two years; therefore be it

"WHEREAS, The Crescent Feather Company has been on the unfair list by the California State Federation of Labor, and that all affiliated unions be notified of such act; and be it further

"Resolved, That at the same time the members of all affiliated unions be requested to demand that the union label of the Upholsterers and Mattress Makers appear on all furniture purchased by the said members."

Proposition No. 14.—Presented by Geo. R. Permen, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 253, Oakland:

"WHEREAS, Owing to the lack of support by union men in general the union cigarmakers' label is not recognized; and

"WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' Union label represents cigars made under fair conditions by union men; and

"WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' Union Label is the only proof of same as it distinguishes union from non-union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the union label on all cigars they purchase, thereby showing their loyalty in a substantial manner, and we request that a copy of this be sent to each and every affiliated union of the California State Federation of Labor."

The Law and Legislative Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 4.—Presented by Ed. Hoffman of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 24 of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The majority of bakeshops in California are located in basements, which is in itself a menace to the public health, on account of the impossibility to comply with the much needed sanitary regulations, thus jeopardizing the health of the manufacturer and consumer, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the following bill presented by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 24, and indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor assembled at its Eighth Annual Convention, be presented to the next Legislature of California for adoption, and entitled,

"A Bill Preventing the Further Re-opening of Basement Bakeries."

"Every building or room occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to its healthful and sanitary condition, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector shall direct; no cellar or basement not used as a bakery on the 1st of190.. shall be used as such, and no cellar occupied as a bakery on or before said date, when once closed, shall be again opened for such use. Every bakery shall be provided with a wash-room and water-closet, apart from the bake-room and room where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; no water-closet, earth-closet, lavatory, or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakeshop. Rooms used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least nine feet in height; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal,

and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture, utensils and floor of such room shall be kept in healthful, sanitary condition. The manufactured flour or meal products shall be kept in dry, clean and airy rooms. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms where food products are manufactured or stored. After inspection the bakery inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such orders shall have been complied with.

"The operator or owner of such bakery shall also be required to erect a separate room to be used as a dressing room for the employees.

"No employer shall permit any person to work in his bakeshop who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, or scrofulous, or private disease, or with a communicative skin affection, and every employer shall maintain himself and his employees in a clean and sanitary condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling, or sale of such food products.

"The owner, agent or lessee of any property used as a bakery shall within thirty days after the service of notice upon him of an order issued by the factory inspector, comply therewith, or cease to use or allow the use of such premises as a bake shop; such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent, or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice by registered letter mailed to the last known address of such owner.

"Every person who violates any provision of sections — or who fails to comply with an order of the factory inspector, shall be fined not more than \$50.00 for the first offense, nor more than \$100 or imprisonment for more than 10 days, for the second offense, and not more than \$200 and imprisonment of not more than 30 days for each subsequent offense.

Adopted.

[The concluding proceedings of the convention will be published next week.]

President Tracy's Report.

President Tracy's report to the convention was a very interesting document. In part, it reads as follows:

In compliance with the custom of previous years, I submit herewith a brief resume of the work of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1907, together with such comment thereon as seems appropriate. Appended hereto will be found the reports of the Executive Council, the Organizers, Legislative Agent, and the financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, as required by law.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Following the Stockton convention of a year ago, the Federation, through its Legislative Agent at Sacramento, prosecuted a vigorous campaign for the enactment of certain measures having for their purpose the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-workers throughout the State. In a degree our efforts were successful, but, unfortunately, not in a measure commensurate with the importance of the legislation desired nor in keeping with the wishes and ambitions of the working people of California. Your attention is respectfully directed to the report of our agent, which gives in detail the history of the several bills indorsed by the last convention. This history still further emphasized the fact that the wealth-producing class is not the influential factor in our social system that it should be, and that today, as for ages past, property rights, so-called, is the controlling force in our legislative halls and executive departments. Human life, as such, while sacred to the individual, is but slightly considered when it encounters the rapacity and greed of the ever-developing influences of corporate wealth. The unsanitary workshop, child labor, the employment of female labor under unwarrantable and extremely selfish conditions, together with numerous other ills that beset modern civilization, furnish excellent themes for discourse, but under our present political system it seems almost impossible to arouse a sense of duty in the public mind that will compel adequate restrictive legislation. As long as we will vote for party candidates as such, regardless of the individual and the influences behind him, it is, perhaps, unbecoming to complain of their shortcomings as officials of State. The voters of California for years have been cognizant of the fact that the machinery of the great political parties is manipulated and controlled almost entirely by corporation influences, and yet with each succeeding election they hearken to the pleadings of the political shyster and place in high office individuals who, to all appearances, are mere tools in the hands of their corporation masters. The force of this truth is em-

phazised by a paragraph in the report of our Legislative Agent, which I will quote. Mr. Leavitt says: "Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high office of Governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seemed to be evident that organized capital, through a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this State."

It is doubly significant that the opinion above quoted is expressed by a gentleman who gave his honorable support to the present administration. His opinion was written, not in the excitement attending his labors as our agent at Sacramento, but in the calm seclusion of home environments and several months after his duties as Legislative Agent had ceased.

It is not my purpose in this report to unduly criticize the numerous vetoes of so-called labor measures by Governor Gillett. I have no especial criticism to make of any political party. I am not prepared to say that if the present chief executive had been defeated at the polls our treatment at the hands of another would have been more considerate, but I do urge upon the representatives of organized labor in California the necessity of more consistent political action in the future. If we are to have executive, judicial and legislative departments in this State that will give "just and fair consideration" to measures that have for their purpose the amelioration of obnoxious conditions, it is imperative that we shall elect to public office men who are worthy of our confidence and esteem and who are in sympathy with the wealth-producer as well as the successful wealth-accumulator. To do this we must weigh carefully the records and characters of all candidates for our suffrage before, and not after, election day.

Although our efforts in securing legislation at the last session were not as successful as wished for, failure of some measures is directly attributable to their faulty construction. At this time it is important that we look forward to the Legislative session of 1909 with the view of again attempting to secure the passage and approval of such new laws and amendments to existing laws as are desirable. In order that this work may be undertaken and carried forward in a systematic and business-like manner, I deem it advisable that steps be taken that will enable the Federation to advance bills that have been properly prepared and which will not be subjected to vetoes because of their inconsistencies.

It is necessary that an examination into the labor laws of the State be had and that the laws in force in the more progressive States be considered with a view of using them as a basis for new and corrective legislation, amplified or modified to meet conditions in California. Existing laws affecting labor in the State of California, including sections of the political, civil and penal codes, code of civil procedure and statutes not codified, contain many weaknesses and defects and are insufficient to meet new conditions. Comprehensive amendments should be prepared and presented to the Legislature covering these matters and providing for a better administration thereof. I therefore

Recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and instructed to secure such legal service and advice as may be deemed necessary in preparing bills for the consideration of the next Legislature covering the subjects that may receive favorable action at the hands of this convention.

I also submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

That a bill be prepared and presented to the next Legislature having for its purpose the preventing of discounting wages due laborers and mechanics by employers. This should be a general law, applying to persons, firms, co-partnerships, companies and corporations and should cover work performed of a public and private nature.

That the present law requiring corporations to provide a monthly payday, etc., be amended, fixing a time limit within the month, say the 15th, for a payday. This law should be made applicable to persons, firms, etc., and not restricted to corporations, as at present.

There is also urgent necessity for the passage of a compulsory factory inspection law, which should include stores, workshops, factories, mines, mills, etc., for the purpose of enforcing the sanitation and ventilation laws. An appropriation sufficient to carry on this work should be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Labor; or, if funds are not available for this purpose, a license, with a nominal fee, should be required by the State.

The present law relative to employment agencies should be amended to require a State license, to be issued by the State Labor Commissioner, and be revocable by said Commissioner upon the presentation of competent evidence showing fraud in the acceptance of fees.

More effective means should be provided to compel

the school authorities, especially in San Francisco, to co-operate with the State Labor Commissioner in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Thousands of minors, under the proscribed age, are now roaming the streets, smoking cigarettes, indulging in "craps," and recruiting the ranks of our criminal class, when they should be in our public schools gaining the elementary knowledge necessary to substantial citizenship. I strongly advocate the passage of curfew laws and other restrictive legislation that will lessen the contaminating influence of the hoodlums in our large cities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics should be placed on a plane equal to that of the more progressive States of the union. To this end we should urge an appropriation for this department sufficient to enable the Labor Commissioner to place in the field enough deputies to adequately cover the territory of the State, and they should be clothed with police power to enforce a stricter observance of the laws.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, held February 3, 1907, Z. W. Craig of San Pedro, Cal., was chosen General Organizer of the Federation, and he began active work on February 5. Following a route marked out by the President and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Craig visited San Rafael, Oakland, Point Richmond, Antioch, San Jose, Crockett, Vallejo, Napa, Marysville and Sacramento. Mr. Craig resigned the position on May 25. During his period of service for the Federation the General Organizer performed much valuable work for the organization, although the most pretentious undertaking—that of organizing the Sugar Workers of Crockett—was not successful. Failure in this instance, however, is not attributable to any lack of persistent endeavor on the part of the organizer, but rather to an unfortunate condition of affairs beyond the control of either the Council or its representative.

The industrial disturbances in San Francisco, beginning with the 1st of May and continuing throughout the summer months, had a most depressing effect in the matter of organizing new unions in the interior of the State. This was especially so in connection with the Crockett Sugar Workers' Union. The work of organization at this place had proceeded with much opposition from the company's representative at the refinery. The officers of the embryo organization had been dismissed, ostensibly for some trivial cause, but in reality, I believe, because of their activity in forming the new organization. Of this no doubt exists in the minds of those familiar with the circumstances. Under ordinary circumstances the method of procedure would have been to force the issue. The matter of the discharge of these men was taken up by your President with the main office in San Francisco, and negotiations were still pending at the time of the numerous strikes in San Francisco, involving the Street Carmen, Electricians, Firemen, Ironworkers, Telephone Operators, Laundry Workers, etc. The history of the struggles of the organizations above named is still fresh in memory and final adjustments in some instances have not yet been made. On account of these strikes, organized labor in California was taxed to the limit. To have precipitated a strike or lockout of the Crockett Sugar Workers at that time would have been little short of criminal. It is not the policy of your present executive to lead a body of newly organized men, many of whom are foreigners unfamiliar with the trade union movement, into industrial strife without first providing the sinews of war. In this instance the ammunition was not at hand and was not obtainable. In closing this part of my report, I desire to relieve the other members of the Executive Council and General Organizer Craig from all responsibility for the failure to successfully organize the Crockett Sugar Workers. The negotiations with the company, for the most part, were conducted by your President. The determination of the Council to drop the matter for the time being was reached on my advice. Whatever blame or criticism attaches to the matter belongs to me, and I shall not try to shirk it. The efforts of Organizer Craig and the assistance afforded by Messrs. Minert and Oliver of Local No. 10,519, together with the Warehousemen's Union of Crockett, are especially commendable and should be given due credit.

Since the resignation of Organizer Craig such further work in organizing as has been accomplished has been performed by special assignments. L. D. Biddle of Los Angeles and Second Vice-President Thompson of Oakland have been detailed from time to time to field duty. The work performed by both of these gentlemen has been especially productive in results for betterment and the Federation is to be congratulated in securing their services. * * *

The work of the State Federation of Labor is essentially that of organization and education. Our mission is to spread the gospel of craft organization. As at present constituted, and with the limitation that is placed on our financial resources, it is not possible to extend the scope of work to other lines. This fact is frequently lost sight of by local

bodies, and for this reason many new locals have succumbed early in the struggle, because they have depended, not on their own efforts, but upon the support of the State Federation to carry them along. This is a false position, attributable in many instances to lack of proper elementary education. In many cases newly-formed unions are started off wrong by organizers, who fail to appreciate the fact that the success of a local depends in a large measure on its own activities. The weakness that impels many individuals to always depend upon friends for assistance, instead of trying to do something for themselves, is amplified in the local union that is not cognizant of its own power and which depends entirely upon the parent body to save it from itself.

FARMERS' SOCIETIES AND THE UNION LABEL.

During the past year inquiries have reached your President regarding the desirability of co-operation between the trade unions and societies of agriculturists with the purpose of mutual advancement. In several States of the union material progress has been made in this direction, notably in the Southwest. The fifth annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas, held in Fort Worth, took an advanced position on this subject, as the following interesting resolutions indicate:

"WHEREAS, The experience of the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and,

"WHEREAS, We know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trades unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

"Resolved, By the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas, in Fort Worth assembled, that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered to each State in the Union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

"Resolved, That since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the Typographical Union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers, and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

"Resolved, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing that the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas Farmers' Unions, delegates to this fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage to all union labels used by our city brothers.

"WHEREAS, The union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers and the emblem of honest work and fair reward; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the Farmers' Union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all 'unfair' manufacturers be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade."

Nothing could better illustrate the effectiveness of the union label than the fact that our farmer friends are awakening to a realization of its worth.

THE LABOR PRESS.

One of the most potent factors in the upbuilding and development of our movement is the valuable and constant support afforded in the columns of our labor papers. California is fortunate in the possession of a labor press that is at all times energetic and watchful and which is read and quoted in circles beyond the sphere of the trade union. To those who devote their time and thought to the betterment of mankind through the columns of these journals we owe a debt of gratitude and we should willingly contribute materially to their sustenance. Every union should see to it that its membership is provided with current labor literature, and no medium is better qualified or equipped to furnish this literature than the labor press.

THE UNION LABEL.

While it has not been possible for the Federation's officers to conduct an active campaign during the year in the matter of the union label, owing to the necessity of employing the funds at hand in other directions, the information comes from reli-

(Continued on page thirteen)

HINDU IMMIGRATION.

BY EARLE WILLIAM GAGE.

The threatened invasion of British Columbia by Hindus and Sikhs is more than a vague menace to the interests of United States' citizens along the Pacific Coast. These East Indians being British subjects may freely enter the United States. Not only may they do this, but they are already doing it. A great majority of the Hindus in British Columbia are now looking toward the Pacific Coast states as their land of promise. Already more than one thousand have settled in Oregon, Washington and California. They are but the advance guard of the starving thousands and hundreds of thousands of East Indians who will swarm across the Pacific and rival the Chinese invasion unless means are taken to exclude them.

The British government so far is showing the utmost indifference on the subject. Public opinion in British Columbia is, however, very strongly against Hindu immigration. Four or five years experience with the comparatively small number who came over as servants has shown them to be undesirable in every way. They can no more be assimilated racially or made over into American citizens than can the Chinese.

The ravages of the dread bubonic plague in Pacific Coast cities gives startling evidence of the Oriental diseases which follow in the train of this kind of immigration. One hundred and twelve deaths from the plague were reported in San Francisco alone in December, and as the plague is spread by rats there is the greatest difficulty in stamping it out once it gets a foothold. No need to describe its horrors here. It is far worse than cholera or yellow fever in its mortality.

With Congress in session at Washington the people of the West are hoping for some action which will adequately protect the Pacific Coast States from the influx of Oriental immigration which continually menaces it.

No portion of the globe outside India, and the continent upon which it lies, has a greater percentage of Hindus. Indeed they have become equally if not more of a pest to Pacific Coast people than the Chinese.

Like the sheep who follow the first intruder through the broken fence, the Hindus followed the first invasion, until they are today a strong body, battling against American labor organizations, and little by little placing our western country in the same condition as the one they came from—plague-stricken and famine-stricken.

Sheep usually never break a fence unless present conditions are not suited to their purposes. They are in a field where the very roots of the grass have been consumed to get a livelihood. They break into green pastures, where more promising conditions invite. The same of the Hindu. The western United States and British Columbia are the green fields toward which the ever-hungry hordes of India are eagerly looking. They have found the gap, and are pouring in by thousands. Will the remaining population of India's 296,000,000, of whom more than 100,000,000 are ever on the verge of starvation, follow the leaders in an overwhelming flood, thus becoming an immigration menace? This very question was asked by every person of the invaded territory last fall when 2,000 Sikhs and Hindus were landed at Vancouver and Victoria.

It is not for us to be indifferent. It will not do for us to shrug our shoulders and say: "We have troubles of our own. The influx of Hindu laborers is a question for British Columbia to settle." If you are a ranch owner, upon which excellent grasses are grown, and a man on the adjoining ranch sows Russian thistles and tarweed, would you ask the same question as in the Hindu invasion? Hardly, that would be unnatural. We all have a more or less personal interest in the universal welfare. We have in this sense an interest in other continents' general affairs.

Not many months ago there was a great contest

between Americans and Hindus and Sikhs, the Americans resting content after driving the Hindus over the Canadian border line. This was through Washington. More than half of State's Asiatic population were driven or scared out of its border lines, as was the case in other Pacific Coast States. It was not the wage workers alone, but American citizens of all classes who thus repelled the Hindus.

These immigrants pay a \$2 head tax, as well as the price of their transportation from Vancouver to Victoria. This is one manner of keeping out undesirable Hindus or Sikhs. A strict exclusion law is necessary to protect us from these people. The northern climate is very cold for the Hindus. Their native climate is more like Southern California, Mexico, or even New Mexico. Many of them die of pneumonia. An immigration official said of this great death rate: "Every time a Hindu dies the Hindu boss wires India and five more are sent to fill his place."

Hindu invasion commenced about five years ago, thus: in Chinese treaty ports, Hindus labored. Canadian sailors—in fact, Pacific Coast sailors—told these East Indians how much more money awaited them in British Columbia. Well dressed, neatly provided for in every manner, they came to Vancouver. They were welcomed, given great wages for them, \$1.50 per day. Quite naturally they wrote their friends in far distant India of the great prosperity which lay ready for them in British Columbia. They came in twos, sixes, and twenties, until October 1, 1907, more than 2,000 were in Vancouver alone.

On October 15, 1907, the ship "Empress of Japan" brought to Vancouver 300 or more Indian immigrants. Too much for the Mayor of Vancouver. He ordered out the entire police force, and gave orders not to allow access to the city to a single Hindu or Sikh. This was done. He wrote a letter to Mr. R. Marpole, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the city police had instructions to prevent any of the East Indians from leaving the detention sheds. He received the following reply, in which Mr. Marpole absolutely refused to cooperate with the city, and wrote thus:

"I write to say that this company can not in any way accede to the request contained in your letter. So long as the passengers on the company's vessels comply with the immigration laws of Canada, and pass inspection of Dominion government officials, the company has no right to detain them. The city will have to take the risk of any action the city may take, and damages resulting therefrom."

The city common council at meeting of October 15, 1907, read the reply and debated for some time after which the mayor sent the following telegram to Winston Churchill, colonial secretary at London, and to the colonial secretary at Hongkong:

"East Indians being shipped to British Columbia in large numbers under misrepresentation respecting state of labor market. Feeling very acute against people responsible, as liable to be large mortality among destitutes. Please take such action as you deem necessary to prevent further shipments."

A stronger one to Sir Wilfred Laurier, which read: "City of Vancouver will not stand for any further dumping of East Indians here. Mass meeting called to consider active preventive measures unless definite authoritative assurances received that government has prohibited importation of these undesirable immigrants."

The following answer was received from the colonial secretary at Hongkong:

"Indians mostly in transit from India. Advise you should ask Canadian government to approach government of India."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered thus:

"With reference to your telegram, government not prepared at this moment to take action. Will wait for further communication on the matter."

The Mayor was very much incensed over these replies, as was the entire city. They stuck to their original position not allowing a Hindu access to their city. At a public meeting in the city hall,

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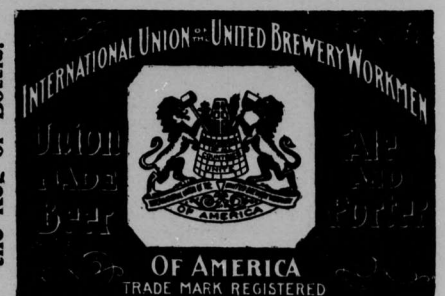
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DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



October 18, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, From reports appearing in the public press the present immigration of East Indians may be taken as a mere indication of a much greater influx of this class of labor, be it

"Resolved, That the Dominion government is respectfully requested to take immediate action toward determining whether or not further immigration shall be allowed, such immigration being, in the opinion of this meeting, against the best interests of this country."

The entire Pacific Coast is to-day boiling like a kettle on a hot stove. The Hindus and Sikhs are floating around on the top of the kettle wishing they were back on East Indian soil. Hindu invasion is at a standstill, for the present at least.

UNION LABEL A SAFEGUARD.

The United Garment Workers of America, writes Victor Altman in the official journal of the organization, are spending a fortune from year to year for the Union Label campaign; they employ men to travel over the entire country to educate the public. To purchase Union Label products is a guarantee that the goods were made by fairly paid mechanics, who are thereby contributing to the welfare of the community; it shows that the article has not been produced by either child slaves or convict labor, although convict contract labor has been abolished in some States. But the product of convict labor, while it is still in effect, and in some instances imposing upon the public and stops the productiveness, is shipped throughout the country to compete with free labor.

The most important factor of the Union Label is the safeguard to the health of the public. The vile, disease-breeding sweatshop still affects people to an alarming extent in all our large clothing centers, and will continue to exist and scatter the seeds of disease and death over the entire country just as long as their products can be sold. Every one who insists on the Union Label on every article they purchase is doing more to check the ravages of the great white plague than any amount of contributions to tuberculosis hospitals could do. It will also assist in abolishing the convict labor in competition with fair and honest labor, and abolish child slavery; it will help to remove the child of tender age from the factory and place him in schools and playgrounds where he belongs; it will aid him to grow to a healthy manhood—thereby he will make a good citizen. I believe if the merchants of every city would look in the right direction they themselves should encourage union labor and handle large assortments of Union Label products.

This will have a tendency of increasing the volume of business in every community and make the community more prosperous merely because the activity of the trade unionists have advanced the wages of the working class, and the natural consequence has been that the mechanics who earn good wages live better and clothe their families better than the poorly paid mechanics who are unorganized can dream of doing. This in itself increases the business activity and prosperity of every city. It would be a difficult task for any one to retain a list of the unclean and unsanitary workshops in all lines in their memory, but it is easy to remember that if it bears the Union Label it is right and stands for advancement in civilization. No union will permit its label to be used in any factory unless sanitary conditions and no child labor prevail.

Medals of a suitable character are to be given to all citizens of the United States who have served on the Isthmus of Panama for two years in the service of the Government and who during that period have rendered satisfactory service.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company's plant will resume work on January 6. Two thousand men who have been out of work for nearly a month will be re-employed.



Complete Clearance

IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Every department is represented. Thousands of dollars worth of merchandise is involved. Just prior to stock-taking, to close out all the remaining odd lots and broken lines, special prices have been placed upon them. Actual values have been disregarded. Half-price signs prevail throughout the store, and in many instances lines are marked at less. Rare bargains have resulted—nothing has been reserved. It is undoubtedly the most wonderful bargain treat of the year.

The Best Union-Made Suits TO ORDER \$15

No good Union man can hope to be better attired than when we make him his clothes.

Here are all the newest suitings and in our well-lighted, healthy workshops will also be found the best of Union labor.

We guarantee our fabrics, our styles, our fitting, our trimmings—in fact, we make just as good a suit to order for \$15.00 as the average tailor makes for \$25.00.

Let us make your next suit and we shall certainly make the next, and the next, and the next.

During month of January, to keep our shop busy, we will give a big inducement of \$5.00 pants. We will give away free with every suit made to order.



SCOTCH PLAID TAILORS

2287 Mission St., near 19th, San Francisco

1054 Washington St., Oakland

C. H. PHILPOTT

Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools

135 Fifth Street

San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Jan. is white on brown.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Its Ultimate Result Upon White Labor in California Pointed Out.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League held last Sunday, Delegate J. D. Graham made an interesting address on "Japanese Competition," forcefully picturing the inevitable effect upon white labor. Mr. Graham said in part:

Nine or ten months ago the advocates of Japanese exclusion were advised to keep quiet and be good because the President had attached an amendment to the Immigration Act. Certain members of this League, however, questioned the accuracy of those somewhat optimistic conclusions. If there be the least doubt remaining in the minds of any of the gentlemen present let these figures remove it: In 1906 we received 14,243 Japanese, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, no less than 30,226 were admitted—an increase of 15,983, and this increase does not include the surreptitious entries via Mexico and Canada.

Mr. Marcus Braun—an intimate personal friend of the President—was appointed to conduct a special investigation of the conditions on the Mexican border and in his various reports to the Bureau of Immigration he made some astounding revelations. In part he said that 45,000 Chinese have entered the Mexican Republic, that none have left that country by the regular channels of transportation and yet to-day there are not 15,000 Chinese in all Mexico.

Speaking of the Japanese, in a report dated June 10, 1907, he said that during the year and a half previous to that date 10,000 Japanese had come into Mexico but at that time there were not more than 1,000 in the whole Republic. He said, further, that between the date of writing (June 10, 1907), and the end of the year that from 8,000 to 10,000 Japanese (as per contract) would enter Mexico, and, though he did not say so explicitly, he anticipated results similar to those covering the disposition of the previous 10,000 entries.

We may well ask ourselves what is to be the outcome of all this? The perfunctory agitation that we have been conducting must cease and give way to a more determined policy, or else we must sit supinely by and see our fair State Japanized as has been the Territory of Hawaii. We have been preaching and practicing much moderation. From now on let us have a little radicalism.

About two years ago an assertion was made that the people of this Coast would not really awake to the situation until the "full-dinner-pail" became an empty one and soup-kitchens were established in place thereof. This prediction was met with jeers and scoffing and the speaker was called a croaker and a pessimist, "but he who laughs last laughs best," though the distress of our fellow laborers is not a question to be treated lightly or laughably.

The number of unemployed white men in Vancouver—while all Japanese are employed—threatens riot and bloodshed; while the establishment of soup-kitchens in the City of the Angels indicates that the day is not far distant when the storm that is threatening California will burst in fulfillment of the predictions made.

At the very beginning of this new year, while priest and parson are preaching "peace on earth and good will to all men," the San Francisco Chronicle has this to say of Los Angeles:

"While the resources of every charitable organization in the city are taxed to the limit in caring for the destitute families of unemployed white laborers; with soup kitchens established by the Salvation Army to feed able-bodied white men reduced to want—through enforced idleness; with the railroads repatriating hundreds of starving Mexicans who in the fortnight since construction work was stopped by the utility corporations have become public charges, an anomalous social and industrial condition is presented in the fact that practically every

Japanese resident of the city is employed and apparently prospering.

"Less than a year ago there was a large influx of Japanese to Los Angeles and contiguous territory. They went to work as coolies, but the central Japanese organization in San Francisco obtained control of the orchards and agricultural lands, by lease or otherwise, and the brown men quickly supplanted all other labor. They now control the situation."

Is this a fairy story I am telling you? If you think so you will be quickly disillusioned. Our dear and well-beloved (?) fellow citizen, John P. Irish, recently made an eloquent plea for the adoption of a memorial to Congress wherein it was stated that owing to the scarcity of white labor the State was going to the "demnition bow wows," and praying for the letting down of the exclusion bars so that 50,000 Chinese could come in yearly for ten years. The delegates at that convention howled themselves hoarse in applauding the expressions of a man who hates the wage-workers even as Damon loved Pythias—with an undying hatred.

Yet, my friends, at that very moment, as now, there were 175,000 idle men in New York; 75,000 idle men in Chicago and 45,000 idle men in San Francisco, 10,000 of whom are homeless and there is still a scarcity of white labor, so they say. Do you remember that a few years ago some of us had to work in Golden Gate Park for \$1 per day? and we were mighty glad if we got four days work a week; that express wagons collected broken viands from kind-hearted restaurant keepers and carried them to the park to alleviate the hunger of the laborers?

We had recently a lot of talk about the earthquake being a leveller of distinctions, but hunger and poverty are the greatest levellers and it looks to the careful observer as if those times are again drawing near.

If it were possible to eliminate the Jap and the Chinese from our industrial life how many idle cooks, waiters, porters, or laundrymen would there be in this city? or, for that matter, in the State? How much longer will the Japanese student confine himself to the domestic occupations? How long before he breaks into the mechanical and skilled occupations? These are the questions that must soon be answered, and you had better take them home with you and ponder them well. The solution of the problem is in the hands of the toilers, as is the suffering consequent upon the presence of Asiatics among us. Let us, then, apply the remedy.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The following were elected officers of Electrical Workers, No. 537, on the 6th inst.: A. Allison, President; F. Noonan, Vice-President; S. J. Stowe, Financial Secretary; J. J. Wharton, Recording Secretary; E. S. Hurley, Business Agent; Chas. Liebrandt, Foreman; Geo. Sorenson, Treasurer; Jim Wilks, First Inspector; B. Cullen, Second Inspector; F. Noonan, Trustee; M. Durkin, J. Burch, J. Williams, H. Scribner, Dougherty, C. McConaughy, Plottner, Dever, Glenney, Executive Board; Bartholemew, Cummings, Liebrandt, Firlong, Dever, Wolf, M. Durkin, Delegates to Labor Council; C. Liebrandt, J. Paine, B. Cullen, Delegates to Iron Trades Council; E. S. Hurley, Press Secretary.

Examining Board—Operators—Black, U. Traver; Linemen—Plottner, Carroll; Station Constructors—S. Groves; Trimmers—G. Flatly, W. Coyle; Installers—J. Burch; Switchboard Men—J. Wilks, Monohan; Cable Splicers—B. Cullen, M. Durkin; Metermen—J. Williams, Sutton.

Eight thousand workmen in the Tarapaca (Chile) nitrate fields have gone on strike. Business is paralyzed. The situation at Iquique is critical. War ships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts.

Purchase only union-stamped shoes.

AMUSEMENTS

Victory Theatre

Sutter Street, West of Fillmore. Refined Vaudeville. Family Theater. The only Class A, absolutely fireproof, continuous performance house in the city.

Week Commencing January 13th, 1908. SHERMAN & TULLER, Tumbles, Bumps and Bangs; MR. & MRS. BLESSING, Comedy Sketch Artists; LEM CONFER, Illustrated Singer; WILL NEWLAN, High-Class Musical Artist; JAMES WARD & CO., presenting My Irish Molly; THE CHAMBERLAINS, Sketch Artists; MR. & MRS. HUN, Singers and Dancers; EDWIN HODDY, Aerial Gymnast; THE AHEARNS, Head and Hand Balancing; ADAMS & EVERETT, Wooden Shoe Dancers. Other Big Acts. Latest Moving Pictures.

Three Performances Daily.

Evenings 7:45 and 9:30 p. m. Matinees 2:30 p. m. PRICES: Evenings, 10c, 20c, 25c. Matinees, 10c and 20c. Reserved Seats in Advance. Smoking Permitted. Whole lower floor reserved, 25c.

Central Theatre

Market and Eighth Sts. Phone Market 777. ERNEST E. HOWELL... Proprietor and Manager. Souvenir Matinee Wednesdays. Regular Matinee, Sundays.

HOME OF MELODRAMA

Tonight and all the Week, the Greatest Play on Record

"The Gambler of the West"

See the Famous Stage Coach Robbery. The Masacre of the Emigrant Train. The War Dance of the Indians. This week ELMER BOOTH. Next Star Attraction "CONVICT 909." Seats now on sale.

Popular Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, January 12th

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A VAUDEVILLE REVELATION.

MANELLO - MARNITZ TROUPE; SHEAN AND WARREN; FOSTER AND FOSTER; IMMAN'S DOGS; FOUGERE; RALPH JOHNSTONE; GEORGE WILSON; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; Last Week and great success of GUS EDWARDS' SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS.

Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinees (except Sundays and Holidays) 10c, 25c, 50c. Phone WEST 6000.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter.—For half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the savings department of this bank as follows: On term deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three and three quarters (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908. B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 646 Market—For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3-8-10) per cent. per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908. W. E. PALMER, Cashier.

Germea

FOR

BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
San Francisco

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

(Continued from page nine)

able sources that there has been a more general demand for label products than ever before.

It is gratifying to note that the value of this asset of the union labor movement is being more fully recognized and appreciated by our membership and that the steady increase in the demands for articles bearing the stamp is an evidence of the healthy progress of our cause. I cannot too strongly urge upon affiliated unions and their memberships the importance of demanding the union label. It is the most potent weapon that we possess in the battle for the union shop and fair conditions.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my colleagues on the Executive Council for the uniform courtesy and support extended during the past year, and also to congratulate the unions affiliated with the Federation upon the material progress of the movement under conditions which, at times, have not been altogether encouraging.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Powling made the following report on the financial transactions of the Federation for the year:

RESOURCES.

The following shows the California State Federation of Labor's resources on December 26, 1907:

Cash balance in City and County Bank....\$1,608.42
Furniture and fixtures 179.15

California State Federation of Labor present worth\$1,787.57

RECEIPTS.

The following shows the total moneys received since December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907:

Per capita tax received.....\$3,639.01
Affiliation fees 25.00
Interest and discount 1.65

Total receipts for the year 1907.....\$3,665.66

The following shows the total moneys disbursed since December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907:

Organizing \$993.35
Salary, Secretary-Treasurer 591.00
Rent of office 101.00
Miscellaneous 22.85
Postage and mailing 156.10
Printing 554.25
Office expenses 49.73
Convention at Stockton, 1907..... 559.80
Legislative Agent, L. B. Leavitt..... 336.75
Executive Council expenses 127.55
A. F. of L. Convention, Delegate Walter Macarthur 400.00

Total disbursements for year 1907.....\$3,897.38

Total receipts for 1907..... 3,665.66

Net loss since December 27, 1906..... \$231.72

California State Federation of Labor present worth, December 26, 1907.....\$1,787.57

According to an official statement, the recent encounters at Iquique, Chile, between nitrate strikers and police resulted in the killing of 210 men and the wounding of about fifty.

General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, has declared that the greatest danger that menaces the country is the Asiatic invasion of cheap labor, instigated by the mine magnates.

Colonial Secretary Smuts, of the Transvaal, has declared that if the Chinese are retained they will eventually drive the whites out of that country.

Purchase only union-s'tamped shoes.



A Clipping from
"Central Labor Union Journal"

"This paper is published under the auspices of the Erie Central Labor Union, whose official organ it is, the Board of Managers being the sole directors of the Journal's policy."

THE SPERRY & HUTCHISON CO.

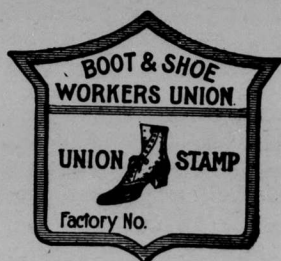
Proprietors of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

In the movement recently started among our working people to give their combined support to those concerns whose relations with both labor and the public are fair and just, we desire to call special attention to the concern mentioned above. After careful investigation, we find that this company has never done anything in the least antagonistic to labor, but has, indeed, upon many instances, manifested a most friendly interest in the labor cause, and is entitled to the co-operation of all who have the best interests of labor and our city at heart.

The management of this institution comprise gentlemen of ability and integrity who are too well known in commercial circles to need further comment than that their names are the guarantee of the success of any enterprise with which they may be identified.

Working men will make no mistake in giving their support to this well known company, and as long as its affairs are conducted in their present commendable manner, we wish for it an era of ever increasing success and popularity.

Our Friendly List would indeed be incomplete if we failed to mention this concern and the committee has no hesitancy in endorsing it in this issue.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke* 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Mosback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangels' Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Sec'y., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mallers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursdays.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Sec'y.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

Dead Men Tell No Tales.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he cried at the end of his telling oration, "I have visited this place regularly for the past ten years; I have sold thousands of bottles of this miraculous specific and I have never received a complaint from a purchaser. Now, what does this prove?"

He paused for dramatic effect, and there was no doubt that his words had impressed his audience, till a man at the back spoke.

"Don't prove nothing," he said. "Everyone knows dead men tell no tales!"

A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sabbath morning, said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about his garden and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*The Standard*.

Ellen (the nurse, to little girl of six, who is supposed to have an afternoon sleep every day)—"Nancy, you are a naughty little girl not to have gone to sleep this afternoon!" Nancy (reproachfully)—"Ellen! Ellen! Don't you remember the three times you looked over the screen and I was fast asleep?"—*Punch*.

Instructor in Public Speaking—"What is the matter with you, Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it!"—*Sacred Heart Review*.

A little boy from the Far South, visiting in Chicago, on seeing the first snow-storm, exclaimed, "O mamma, it's raining breakfast food."—*Chicago Tribune*.



O'Connor & Cusser

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132 Van Ness Ave., near Hayes

"A Treat That Can't Be Beat"

**GILT EDGE
WHISKEY**

— RYE OR BOURBON —

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

**DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR**

Free Car Ticket.

For a refund of carfare present this coupon to any of our representatives at

HUNTINGTON PARK

We have the LOCATION.

Our Terms.—Lots \$225.00 up. \$5.00 a month. \$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free Improvements. Immediate possession. Free Insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss of employment.

On Bay Shore Cut Off.
15 minutes. 5c fare.

To reach **Huntington Park**, take San Mateo car at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every 10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach **Huntington Place**.

For map, views, car tickets and full information write, phone, or call.

TUCKER CO., Owners of Huntington Park
Phone Franklin 2848.

106-108 Countryman Bldg., Van Ness at Ellis

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (88) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackdon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (15) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levinson Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevil, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Strickwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (94) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Deiselle, 115 Welch.

- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

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Thomas A. Edison has perfected a way to build a three-story house in twelve hours, at a cost of \$1,000. Now, if he'll perfect a way to houseclean it in twelve hours, he'll be a daisy.—*Home Herald*.

Mrs. Gaddie—My husband's so slipshod. His buttons are forever coming off. Mrs. Goode (severely)—Perhaps they are not sewn on properly. Mrs. Gaddie—That's just it. He's awfully careless about his sewing.—*Ex*.

Nervous Old Lady (on seventh floor of hotel)—Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire? Porter—Yes, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth.—*Home Herald*.

What's this? yelled the star. Green snow? I won't stand for it. You'll have to, retorted the manager. White paper is so high that I told the property man to tear up a few stock certificates.—*Pittsburg Post*.

A Kansas butcher was somewhat surprised a few days ago to receive the following note of instruction from a customer: "Dear Sur, Please do not send me any more meete yet, I have butchered myself."—*The Watchman*.

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 L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
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 H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
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 H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
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 Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
 W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
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 Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
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 H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.
 Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
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 A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
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AT THE THEATERS.

Victory.

The headline feature of the Victory bill of entertainment this week must be credited to Leopold McLaglen, who off the stage looks like most any ordinary man, but his exposition of jui jitsu quickly changes any such impression. He gives a remarkable exhibition of his art and defeats the Japs at their own game. Miss Elona Leonard, character change artist, the Hawaiian sextette and Marie Rolfson, are not far behind as pleasing entertainers. The minstrel Wingates, Lem Confer, The Ahearns, Mr. and Mrs. Hunn and some of the best motion pictures ever shown in San Francisco conclude a very satisfying bill.

Central.

The Central Theater is doing a big business this week with the startling melodrama "The Gambler of the West." The play is thrilling in the extreme and abounds in wonderful and telling situations. The Indians, cowboys, frontiersmen and in fact all the characters that are seen around the life on the plains are carefully shown.

Kernan Cripps plays the "Gambler of the West" in an artistic manner, and Laura Hall Hudson, the heroine, makes a most charming opposite, playing with zeal and fervor. Every member of the cast gave spirited support with gratifying effect. Elmer Booth, the new addition to the company, was received with great favor.

Next week's attraction is "Convict 999."

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday afternoon should prove exceedingly popular. The Manello-Marnitz troupe of acrobats head the list of the newcomers. Shean and Warren, noted comedians, will present a side splitting travesty entitled "Quo Vadis Upside Down." Foster and Foster will present "The Volunteer Pianist." W. Immans and his gerat Newfoundland and tiger dogs should prove exceedingly interesting. Next week will be the last of Mlle. Fougere, Ralph Johnstone, bicycle rider, George Wilson, the funny minstrel man, and of Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

It is somewhat of a relief to find a court willing to recognize the constitutional rights of unionists in industrial controversies. As a rule when a strike is once declared, the wage-earners engaged in it—as one would infer from the various injunctions and other mandates that have been issued with a view to restraining them—immediately lose all constitutional right to request, persuade, petition or endeavor in any way to legally influence their fellowman with a view to inducing him to refrain from injuring their interests.

The exception to the established rule in such cases comes in the form of an important decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of the I. and E. Greenwald Company, of Cincinnati, vs. the Iron Molders' Union. In their strike a few years ago the Greenwald Company secured injunctions from the Superior Court prohibiting members of that union from picketing. Later Vice-President John O'Leary and Business Agent Henry Hunnerkamp were arraigned for contempt of court for violating the injunction by appealing to strike-breakers to abandon their positions in the interests of the union men. The Superior Court held these men for contempt, but by this decision of the Supreme Court they were dismissed from custody, said decision being in substance to the effect that it is not a violation of an injunction against strikers interfering with strike-breakers for the strikers to persuade the strike-breakers to leave their work and go away from the city.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

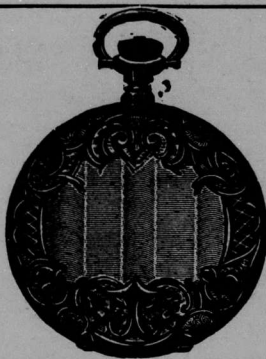
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